

Dr. Auwers gives for the same epoch,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 19^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}} 55^{\text{s}}.704 \\ \delta &= 88^{\circ} 57' 19''.46 \end{aligned}$$

Field Memorial Observatory, Williams College,
Williamstown, Mass., U.S.A.:
1883, Feb. 21.

Measures of the Companion to Sirius. By S. W. Burnham.

My measures of the companion to *Sirius*, made on ten nights during the present season with the 18½-in. Refractor of the Dearborn Observatory, are as follows:—

1882.988	40°6	9"16
83.000	40°3	9.27
83.074	41.1	8.99
83.107	39.9	9.02
83.115	39.8	9.17
83.134	40.1	8.90
83.137	38.1	9.17
83.151	41.0	8.92
83.153	40.6	8.91
83.159	39.6	8.86
Mean = 1883.10	40.1	9.05
Chicago: 1883, March 30.		

Observations of Comet c, 1881 (*Schüberle*), made at the Cambridge Observatory with the Northumberland Equatorial and Square-bar Micro-meter.

(Communicated by Prof. J. C. Adams, M.A., F.R.S.)

Green. M.T.	Aberration Time.	App. R.A.	Parallax.	App. Decl.	Parallax.	Comp. Star.	No. of Comp.
1881.		h m s	s	° ' "	"		
Aug. 24.35221	−.00332	11 59 49.113	+0.782	+37° 19' 33".28	+10".67	a	3.
24.37579	−.00332	12 0 12.808	0.752	37 14 52.32	11.49	a	5.
26.34636	−.00335	12 30 21.228	0.729	30 38 14.45	10.58	b	7.
26.36421	−.00336	12 30 36.054	0.720	30 34 25.38	11.12	b	6.
" "	"	36.027	"	24.77		c	6.
27.37251	−.00339	12 43 46.641	0.686	27 4 55.38	11.30	d	11.

Assumed Mean Places for 1881.0 of Stars compared with Comet c, 1881 (Schüberle), with Reductions to Apparent Places for the night of Observation.

	Right Ascension.			Reduc.	Declination.			Reduc.	Authority.
	^h	^m	^s	^s	[°]	[']	["]	["]	^h
<i>a</i>	12	0	36.610	+1.576	+37	26	53.40	-8.45	Bessel (W ₂) 11-1170, 71
<i>b</i>	12	30	5.613	1.701	30	35	0.37	-7.73	„ 12-614, 15
<i>c</i>	12	27	36.592	1.699	30	41	48.71	-7.85	„ 12-554
<i>d</i>	12	43	58.904	1.770	27	4	51.51	-7.49	{ Cambridge Zones, April 30, May 11.

On Mr. Finlay's Pre-Perihelion Observations of the Great Comet (b) 1882.

(Communicated by H.M. Astronomer at the Cape.)

The following are the results of the observations obtained by Mr. Finlay on the morning on which he first saw the comet, and on the following morning. They are, I believe, the earliest exact observations of this remarkable body.

The observations were made with the filar micrometer of the 6-in. Equatorial. The results are corrected for refraction.

Cape M. T.	Right Ascension.			No. of Obs.	N.P.D.	No. of Obs.
d h m s	h m s					
Sept. 7 17 23 15.7	9 31 44.54	-0.54p	14			
7 17 26 5.3				90 59 49.3	+0.551p	8
8 17 20 10.5	9 40 2.14	-0.54p	5			
8 17 27 16.7				90 56 22.8	+0.552p	5

The following are mean places of the stars of comparison, derived from recent observations with the Transit Circle:—

		R.A. 1882.0.	Corr.	N.P.D. 1882.0.	Corr.
		^h ^m ^s	^s	[°] ['] ["]	["]
For Sept. 7	Arg. -0.2229	9 32 11.78	+1.82	90 56 40.57	+10.71
8	„ -0.2256	9 44 23.16	+1.82	90 52 18.46	+11.13

The mean places are for 1882.0; the corrections are to the apparent place on dates of observation.

Note on the Nucleus of the Great Comet (b) 1882. By David Gill, LL.D., H.M. Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope.

(Extract from a letter to Mr. Knobel.)

In reply to the question which you ask on behalf of the Society, viz. Whether before perihelion the Great Comet of 1882 showed a duplex or compound nucleus, the observations recorded